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Passenger Dept.,
Illinois Central RR.

Chicago: The Vacation
City.

(1930)

ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY

CHICAGO

*The
Vacation
City*



MINNESOTA HISTORICAL
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Illinois Central

THE ROAD OF TRAVEL LUXURY

— 1880 —

C H I C A G O

T H E
V A C A T I O N
C I T Y



ISSUED BY PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

Illinois Central
THE ROAD OF TRAVEL LUXURY

ILLINOIS

CENTRAL



Chicago from the Air, Showing Lake Michigan, Grant Park and Michigan Boulevard

CHICAGO

The VACATION CITY

*Come and show me another city with
lifted head so proud to be alive . . .*

—Carl Sandburg



HERE are those who have said Chicago was without "atmosphere," and so they have traveled afar seeking that intangible and elusive quality—now on The Strand of London, again in the Quartier Latin of Paris, the Louvre or in the Luxembourg Gardens, again Unter den Linden in Berlin, or on some exotic Oriental Bund, and they have come back, and have found it—in Chicago . . . Chicago with its gleaming strands of beach, its broad boulevards, its inviting parks, its Far East lagoons, its palatial hotels—their dining rooms set at the very edge of the "lake that is an ocean."

Europeans have sauntered up Michigan Avenue at theatre time, when the moon was climbing out of the lake, silhouetting the classic lions of the Art Institute against a Maxfield Parrish sky, glorifying the Grecian peristyle with its silver radiance, and they have pronounced it the most colorful boulevard in the world. By day, they have called it inspiring: On one side, towering skyscrapers that stretch blocks and blocks north and south; on the other, the expanse of Lake Michigan which gives the glamour and color and bigness to this enchanted highway.

Chicago has been called essentially a commercial and industrial city. But Chicago is also a great educational center with four great universities and a score of schools and colleges with national reputations for excellence. Chicago is unique in the patronage of arts. And, like any community with a developing artistic consciousness, is reflecting that consciousness in the construction of its buildings, the development of its parks. Four of the most magnificent sculptural masterpieces extant are in Chicago's possession, two by Chicago's own Lorado Taft—"The Spirit of the Lakes" Fountain in Grant Park and "The Passing of Time" in Washington Park; St. Gaudens' famous statue of Lincoln in Lincoln Park and Ivan Mestrovic's bronze American Indians on the pylons of the Congress Street Bridge in Grant Park. Akin to these expressions in sculpture are the Field Museum; the Soldier Field Stadium in Grant Park close to the site of the imposing new terminal which the Illinois Central will soon construct; the beautiful Buckingham fountain, the new Shedd Aquarium, the Adler Planetarium, and several architectural achievements in modern business buildings. Here, in Chicago, internationally-known painters, writers and sculptors found the inspiration and help and sympathy which brought recognition for their art.

Chicago makes no atmospheric gesture. It has no Greenwich Village with its fads and affectations. But, here and there, in the busy Loop, in the "Quartier Latin" of the near North Side, and elsewhere, you will find quaint cafes with universal appeal, where little groups gather, interested in this or that artistic movement—people who are doing things.

Chicago is energetic. Chicago is deeply elemental. Chicago is a city of famous contrasts. If you visit Chicago and make an effort to know her, instead of just "passing through" her busy Loop; if you idle in the cool breeze along the beaches of the incomparable Lake Front; if you traverse her beautiful boulevards; if you vision and experience the aesthetic side of Chicago, then you will come away with the consciousness that this is the greatest summer resort city in the world, and the most intensely interesting city.



State and Madison Streets, World's Busiest Corner

Chicago's Summer Climate

That Chicago's summer weather is delightfully temperate is due in a large measure to the presence of the immense body of water at its gates. Lake Michigan is the great moderator of temperatures; in summer it is the vast refrigeration plant that keeps the city refreshingly cool. There are occasional hot days, of course; but it is then that the famous breezes of Chicago come into play, sweeping over the cool green water and restoring the bracing quality to the air.

From May until October, often until Christmas, the climate of Chicago is notably fine. But it is in summer particularly that the visitor appreciates the sparkling clear days that tempt to continued outdoor activity and the cool, sleep-inducing nights. There are, in fact, many summer days when one who has brought no topcoat or light wrap is likely to feel chilly when at rest out of doors. The vigorous energy of Chicago's citizens is famous, and there is little doubt that the climate has much to do with its manifestation. Chicago, too, is one of the healthiest cities on the continent. Average temperatures during 1929 were as follows: April, 51.1; May, 56.8; June, 64.4; July, 73.8; August, 70.6; September, 64.6; October, 53.1.

The summer visitor in Chicago has every reasonable expectation of bright, cool days, weather of the most favorable quality for sight-seeing and outdoor recreation. And, on those rare occasions when there comes a hot day or two, Lake Michigan, with its unlimited opportunities for bathing and water excursions, affords ready relief. In all America there is no large city where one may play and rest so comfortably during a summer vacation. That is reflected in the growing custom amongst Chicagoans of remaining in Chicago during the summer and taking a winter vacation in Florida or on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

Winter in Chicago. Not all of Chicago's attractions are found during the summer



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*Illinois Central Entrance to the Heart of Chicago; Soldier Field, Field Museum
and Shedd Aquarium in the foreground*

months. With a winter climate in which unpleasant extremes of temperature are lacking, the devotee of skating, skiing, tobogganing, and numerous other outdoor sports is sure to find much enjoyment in Chicago, "the winter resort."

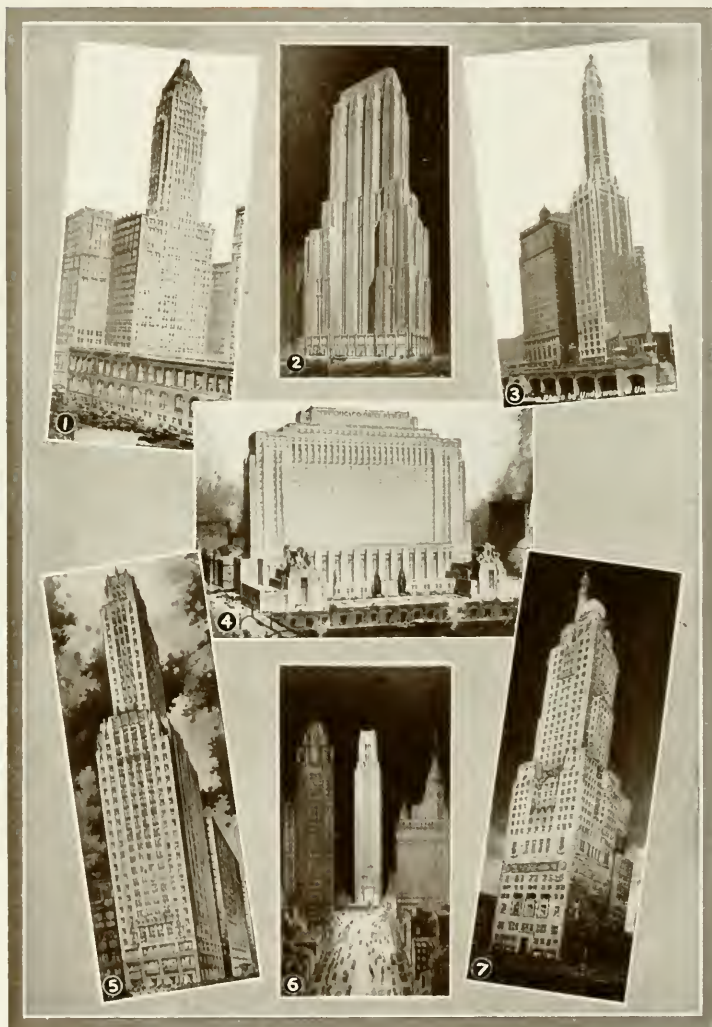
Arrival at Chicago via Illinois Central

The traveler who enters Chicago from the south, via the fine trains of the Illinois Central System, receives a uniform series of pleasant impressions.

The Chicago terminals of the Illinois Central are the finest and most attractive in the city. From a point 60 miles distant there are 26 miles of three main tracks; 6 miles of four main tracks; 15 miles of six main tracks; 8 miles of eight main tracks; and for the final 5 miles there are ten main tracks. This multiple terminal trackage from the suburbs to the very heart of the metropolis is an important factor in the on-time record of Illinois Central trains.

Matteson, 27 miles south of Central Station, is the terminus of the Illinois Central Electric suburban service. North of Matteson, on the right, is the Olympia Fields Country Club, one of the largest and most beautiful in the suburbs, with four 18-hole courses. At Flossmoor is an attractive suburban community, with two handsome country clubs adjacent, Flossmoor and Idlewild. At Homewood, the next suburban town, is the attractive Ravisloe Country Club, on the left, and opposite Calumet Station is The Calumet Country Club.

Between Homewood and Harvey is the vast Illinois Central Markham Yard, one of the largest individual railway freight yards on earth, probably the greatest in point of modern equipment and facilities. It extends from Homewood to Harvey, three and one-half miles; and it is used to classify all Illinois Central freight except that of the Western



*Chicago Skyscrapers: Pittsfield Building (1), Palmolive Building (2), Mather Tower (3),
Daily News Building (4), Willoughby Tower (5), 333 North Michigan
Avenue Building (6), Medinah Athletic Club (7)*



Lines. The yard has a total present capacity of approximately 9,000 cars, and is capable of handling about 4,000 cars per day in each direction.

Harvey, which comes next, is a prosperous industrial and residential town with several large manufacturing plants. Near 147th Street the Little Calumet River is crossed, and again at Riverdale (137th Street), where it marks the southern limit of Chicago. Wildwood (127th Street), another important freight yard of the Illinois Central, appears on the right, and a short distance north a suburban line branches westward through industrial communities at Plano and West Pullman to Blue Island, with pleasant residential districts between. At Kensington, South Shore Line electric trains diverge to the right for Gary, The Dunes, and Michigan City. North of Kensington the tracks traverse the great Calumet industrial district, and huge manufacturing plants are numerous; on the right, at Pullman Station, the immense plant of the Pullman Company may be seen, and a glimpse of Lake Calumet is disclosed a little farther north. The principal shops of the Illinois Central are at Burnside (95th Street), on the left.

Shortly after leaving Burnside, the line enters a populous residence district and soon is skirting beautiful Jackson Park, where the old Palace of Fine Arts, a stately architectural survival of the Columbian Exposition, may be seen on the right. Operations are under way for the restoration of this building as the Museum of Science and Industry, to house exhibits which will include almost every mechanical invention that has contributed to our civilization. The train crosses the famous Midway Plaisance, down whose charming course, to the left, may be glimpsed the buildings of Chicago University. The adjacent residence sections are among the best in the city, and there is a number of excellent hotels in the neighborhood. At 51st Street the tracks emerge upon the shore of Lake Michigan, where the process of filling in to make park areas is in progress, and follow the shore to Central Station, the passenger terminal. Soon, the huge Soldier Field Stadium and the majestic Field Museum appear and as the train slows down for its final stop at Central Station, it passes underneath the elevated tracks of the Illinois Central main line to Omaha, Sioux City, Sioux Falls, and the West.

From the west, the entrance to Chicago over the Illinois Central takes one through many charming suburban communities, thence the manufacturing and residence districts of the southwest side to Central Station.

Trains Stop in South Side Residence District

All Illinois Central trains from the South make regular stops at Woodlawn (63d Street), Hyde Park (53d Street), and practically all at 43d Street, as a convenience to those who wish to reach the adjacent hotels and homes; baggage may be checked to those stations. Elevated railroad trains may be taken at 63d Street and 43d Street Stations; surface lines operate from all three of them.

Central Station, on the Boulevard System, has an incomparable situation on the lake shore. Just off Michigan Boulevard, Chicago's most imposing thoroughfare, at Roosevelt Road, it places all of Chicago within easy reach by automobile. It is convenient to the down-town hotels, the theatres, steamship docks, and other places of public interest. The nearest street car line and nearest elevated station (Roosevelt Road) are at Wabash Avenue and Roosevelt Road, only one and one-half blocks west. Motor bus lines, passing the entrance to Central Station, provide convenient service to all parts of the city over Chicago's famous boulevards.

Baggage and Taxicab Service. Uniformed Parmelee Transfer Agents canvass the trains into Chicago, and arrangements may be made with them for the delivery of baggage to any place in the city. The same Company maintains omnibus service from Central Station to the principal down-town hotels and to other railroad stations. Care should be exercised to entrust baggage checks only to authorized representatives of responsible transfer, express or railroad companies, and a receipt should always be taken.

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Chicago Skyscrapers: Continental Illinois Bank Building (1), Tribune Tower (2), Straus Building (3), Wrigley Buildings (4), Chicago Temple Building (5), Foreman-State National Bank Building (6)



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Taxicabs for hire will be found at the entrance to Central Station, also at 63d, 53d, and 43d Street Stations.

Illinois Central Electrification and Terminal Reconstruction

This gigantic project, already well under way, includes three main objects: The electrification of all Illinois Central transportation between Randolph Street and the southerly city limits, also including suburban service to Matteson and Blue Island, and freight and through passenger service north of Markham Yard; extensive changes in grade, relocation of tracks, and the erection of a new passenger terminal at Roosevelt Road, and a new suburban terminal at Randolph Street.

Of this plan, the suburban service has been electrified and in complete operation since the summer of 1926. The electrification of the freight service north of 39th Street was completed in 1929. The electrification of the freight service south of 39th Street will be completed by 1935, while the electrification of the through passenger service is now planned to be completed in 1940.

The new passenger terminal will occupy the site of the present train shed just west of the Field Museum, its northern façade touching Roosevelt Road which will be continued across the tracks into Grant Park. The area for the passenger terminal is 102 acres in extent, with a frontage of 693 feet on Roosevelt Road, and extending southward for two and one-quarter miles, with an average width of 640 feet. The architecture of the new terminal will harmonize in style and color with that of the Field Museum, and will be a splendid adornment of the new Grant Park.

Randolph Street suburban station will be reconstructed on an enlarged plan and will be completed in 1931. The station will have entrances from the west side of Michigan Avenue through the present subway as well as entrances from the east side of Michigan Avenue. A station will also be constructed at South Water Street for the convenience of the patrons in that vicinity. All of the suburban stations from Randolph Street to Matteson, Blue Island and South Chicago have been changed and improved.

More than \$82,000,000 will be expended upon this entire development including electrification, erection of new passenger terminals, construction of Markham Yard, expansion of local freight terminal at South Water St. and grade separation, and will be carried out simultaneously with the creation by the city of new lake-front park areas from Roosevelt Road to Jackson Park.

Transportation Facilities

All parts of Chicago are closely connected by various systems of transportation of such high efficiency that practically any point in the city may be reached quickly and comfortably. These transportation systems include the railway suburban service, the street railways, the elevated railways and the motor-bus lines.

The Illinois Central operates fast and frequent electric suburban trains from downtown stations (Randolph and Van Buren Streets) to Matteson, South Chicago and Blue Island, serving some of the most attractive residence districts on the South Side, as well as the hotels, bathing beaches and country clubs in that part of the city and suburbs. Its importance may be understood by the fact that approximately 550 trains are operated each week day, and that some 140,000 passengers are carried. Chicago's South Side enjoys the best suburban service in the world.

The Illinois Central also operates suburban service westward to Addison, 24 miles.

The street car system of Chicago is the largest in the world under single management. The lines radiate in every direction from the business district, and are intersected by cross city routes which reach all parts of the metropolis. Two and a half million persons pay cash fares daily on Chicago street cars. A liberal system of successive transfers is in effect whereby the passenger may travel long distances over authorized routes



Chicago Department Stores: Mandel Bros. (1), Marshall Field & Co. (2), The Davis Co. (3),
Carson Pirie Scott & Co. (4), The Fair (5), Boston Store (6)



for a single fare; transfers should always be requested upon payment of fare. A number of "Through Route Cars" are also operated, avoiding necessity for transferring. Surface cars are "pay-as-you-enter" and stop at the white banded posts on the near side of street crossings, and after rounding curves.

The elevated railroads afford another excellent means of travel. Radiating from the Loop, whose boundaries they themselves form, the elevated lines extend beyond the city limits on the North and West sides, and for a distance of ten miles on the South Side, with several branch lines to business and residence districts. The elevated railroads have 230 miles of track, and carry an average of 700,000 passengers daily. There are eleven elevated stations in the Loop.

Chicago's taxicab service is without exception the finest to be found anywhere.

In addition to the foregoing, motor-busses run regularly from Michigan Boulevard north, south and west along the boulevards, and through many of the parks.

Chicago's Hotels

The hotels of Chicago are numerous and varied, as befits a great metropolis. Some of them are internationally famous in appointments and service. Chicago has hotels to suit the tastes and means of everyone, both down town and in the residence districts.

Most of the down-town hotels are conducted upon the European plan; those in the residence districts are either European plan or optionally European and American plans. In addition there are many apartment hotels in the residence sections that also maintain restaurants in the establishments. Chicago's normal hotel capacity is more than 100,000 rooms. Its principal hotels are:

Down Town

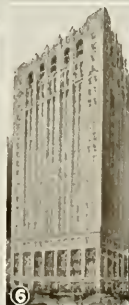
Atlantic, 316-328 S. Clark St.
Auditorium, Michigan Blvd. at Congress St.
Bismarck, Randolph and Wells Sts.
Blackstone, Michigan Blvd. and Seventh St.
Brevoort, 120 W. Madison St.
Congress, Michigan Ave. and Congress St.
Fort Dearborn, La Salle and Van Buren Sts.
Great Northern, Jackson, Dearborn and Quincy Sts.
La Salle, Madison and La Salle Sts.
Lorraine, 411 S. Wabash Ave.

Majestic, 29 Quincy St.
Morrison, Clark and Madison Sts.
Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.
Planters, Clark and Madison Sts.
Sherman, Clark and Randolph Sts.
Stevens, Michigan Blvd. and Seventh St.
Washington, 167 W. Washington Blvd.
Y. M. C. A., 822 S. Wabash Ave.
Y. W. C. A., 830 S. Michigan Blvd.

South Side

Aragon, 54th St. and Cornell Ave.
Belvidere, 4655 Lake Park Ave.
Bernard, 4170 Drexel Blvd.
Broadview, 5540 Hyde Park Blvd.
Bryson, 4932 Lake Park Ave.
Carolan, 55th St. and Cornell Ave.
Chicago Beach, 1600 Hyde Park Blvd.
Colonial, 63d St. and Kenwood Ave.
Cornada, 5212 Cornell Ave.
Cornell, 55th St. and Cornell Ave.
Cornell Towers, 5346 Cornell Ave.
Country Club Apt., 6930 South Shore Drive
Crest, 67th Place and Stony Island Ave.
Dellwood Apt., 5440 Harper Ave.
Del Prado, 5307 Hyde Park Blvd.
Dorchester, 1401 Hyde Park Blvd.
Dorchester Manor, 5226 Dorchester Ave.
Dornell, 5326 Cornell Ave.
Drexel Arms, Oakwood and Drexel Blvds.
Drexel View, 4358 Drexel Blvd.
East End Park, Hyde Park Blvd. at 53d St.
East View, 4941 Lake Park Ave.
Ellis Arms, 4201 Ellis Ave.

Elms, 53d St. and Cornell Ave.
Fairfax, 1369 Hyde Park Blvd.
Flamingo, 5520 South Shore Drive
Gaylord, 5316 Dorchester Ave.
Gladstone, 62d St. and Kenwood Ave.
Glen Eden Apt., 5130 Dorchester Ave.
Glenwood, 6535 Woodlawn Ave.
Harper-Surf, 5426 Harper Ave.
Harper Plaza, 5129 Harper Ave.
Harvard, 5714 Blackstone Ave.
Hayes, 64th St. and University Ave.
Hyde Park, Hyde Park Blvd. and Lake Park Ave.
Ingleside Plaza, 6234 Ingleside Ave.
Kenrose, 6417 Kenwood Ave.
Kenwood, 4700 Kenwood Ave.
Kenwood, 6318 Kenwood Ave.
Lake Ridge, 4665 Lake Park Ave.
Lexington, Michigan Blvd. and 22d St.
Madison Park, 1380 Hyde Park Blvd.
Mansfield, 6432 Cottage Grove Ave.
Mayfair, 5496 Hyde Park Blvd.
Mayflower, 64th St. and Cottage Grove Ave.
Metropole, Michigan Blvd. and 23d St.



Buildings Devoted to Single Industries: Merchandise Mart (1), Bankers Bldg. (2), Furniture Mart (3), Insurance Exchange (4), Engineering Bldg. (5), Medical and Dental Arts (6), Builders Bldg. (7)



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Michigan, 5458 S. Michigan Ave.
Mira-Mar, 6218 Woodlawn Ave.
New Park, 67th Place and Stony Island Ave.
New Southern, Michigan Blvd. and 13th St.
Park Beach, 5327 Cornell Ave.
Park Shore, 1755 E. 55th St.
Park View, 4358 Drexel Blvd.
Pershing, 64th St. and Cottage Grove Ave.
Piccadilly, 5107 Blackstone Ave.
Plaisance, 1541 E. 60th St.
Ritz, 4711 Kenwood Ave.
Riviera, 4900 Blackstone Ave.
St. George, 1435 E. 60th St.
Saranac, 5541 Everett Ave.
Shoreland, 55th St. and South Shore Drive
Southland, 1330 Hyde Park Blvd.
Southmoor, Stony Island Ave. at 67th St.

South Shore, 1454 Hyde Park Blvd.
South Shore Club, 2373 E. 70th St.
South Shore View, South Shore Drive and 71st St.
Stock Yard Inn, 42d and Halsted Sts.
Strand, 6323 Cottage Grove Ave.
Sutherland, 47th St. and Drexel Blvd.
Tudor-Ellis, 4300 Ellis Ave.
Tudor Towers, 5135 Blackstone Ave.
University Apt., 6401 University Ave.
Versailles, 5234 Dorchester Ave.
Wedgewood, Woodlawn Ave. at 64th St.
Wilmington, 4901 Drexel Ave.
Wilshire Apt., 6450 Kenwood Ave.
Windermere East, 1642 E. 56th St.
Windermere West, 56th St. and Cornell Ave.
Woodmere, 4641 Woodlawn Ave.
Woodridge Apt., 5140 Woodlawn Ave.

North Side

Admiral, 909 Foster Ave.
Ainslie, 3206 Ainslie St.
Albion Shore, 1235 Albion Ave.
Alexandria, Rush and Ohio Sts.
Allerton Club, 701 N. Michigan Ave.
Ambassador, North State and Goethe Sts.
Belden-Stratford, 2300 Lincoln Parkway
Belmont, 3156 Sheridan Road
Bentmere, 601 Diversey Parkway
Berkshire, 15 E. Ohio St.
Birchmont, 1456 Fargo Ave.
Bradley, Rush St. and Grand Ave.
Briar, 540 Briar Place
Broadmawr, 5554 Broadway
Broadmoor Apt., 7606 Bosworth Ave.
Broadway Plaisance, 4040 Broadway
Bryn Mawr, 5530 Winthrop Ave.
Buena Oaks, 940 Buena Park Terrace
Buena Terrace, 4246 Sheridan Rd.
Burke Manor, 3616 Pine Grove Ave.
Cass, 644 Cass St.
Cedar, 1118 N. State St.
Chapman, 4707 Malden St.
Chateau, 3838 Broadway
Chelsea, 920 Wilson Ave.
Churchill, 1255 N. State St.
Clarendon Beach, 831 Wilson Ave.
Claridge, 1244 N. Dearborn Parkway
Cluxton, 7450 Greenview Ave.
Commodore, 5547 Kenmore Ave.
Commodore, 420 Melrose Ave.
Commonwealth, Pine Grove Ave. and Diversey
Parkway
Copeland, 5009 Sheridan Road
Coronado, 6259 Winthrop Ave.
Cromwell, 5718 Winthrop Ave.
Darlington, 4700 N. Racine Ave.
Dearborn Parkway, 1504 N. Dearborn Pkwy.
Devonshire, 19 E. Ohio St.
De Witt, 244 E. Pearson St.
Diversey Arms, 644 Diversey Parkway
Diversey Parkway, 609 Diversey Parkway
Donmoor Apt., 921 Eastwood Ave.
Drake, Lake Shore Drive and N. Michigan Blvd.
Eastgate, 162 E. Ontario St.
Eastwood Beach, 811 Eastwood Ave.
Edgewater Beach, 5349 Sheridan Road

Embassy, 2756 Pine Grove Ave.
Envoy, 5633 Kenmore Ave.
Flanders, 4135 Broadway
Fossmore, 5125 Kenmore Ave.
Francis, 5054 Winthrop Ave.
Geneva Apt., 5130 Kenmore Ave.
Glenn, 4940 Winthrop Ave.
Glengyle Apt., 941 Glengyle Pl.
Gordon Terrace, 4127 Clarendon Ave.
Granada, 523 Arlington Place
Grandeur Apt., 1055 Granville Ave.
Grasmere, 4621 Sheridan Rd.
Haliburton, 6954 Greenview Ave.
Hayes North, 420 Diversey Parkway
Kellshore, 738 Irving Park Blvd.
Kenmore Beach, 5523 Kenmore Ave.
Knickerbocker, 161 E. Walton Place
Lafayette, 4606 N. Racine Ave.
Lakeland Apt., 4541 Sheridan Rd.
Lake Shore Drive, 181 Lake Shore Drive
La Salle Plaza, 873 N. La Salle St.
Lawrence, 4727 Malden Ave.
Leland, Leland and Racine Aves.
Lincoln Park Arms, 2738 Pine Grove Ave.
Lincoln Park West, 2136 Lincoln Park West
Loyola Arms, 1233 Loyola Ave.
Luzerne, 2004 N. Park Ave.
Maryland, Delaware Place and Cass St.
McCormick, 900 Rush St.
Melbourne, 4625 N. Racine Ave.
Melrose, 451 Melrose St.
Monterey, 4300 Clarendon Ave.
Nautilus, 6165 Winthrop Ave.
Newberry, 813 N. Dearborn St.
New Lawrence, 1020 Lawrence Ave.
Norman, 1323 Wilson Ave.
Northmere, 4943 Kenmore Ave.
North Park, 1927 N. Park Ave.
Park Lane, 2842 Sheridan Rd.
Parkway, Lincoln Park West and Garfield Ave.
Pearson, Michigan Ave. and Pearson St.
Plaza, North Ave. and North Clark St.
Rienzi, 600 Diversey Parkway
Rogers Park, 6805 Sheridan Rd.
St. Clair, Ohio and St. Clair Sts.
St. Giles, 3318 Sheridan Rd.
Seneca, 200 E. Chestnut St.

*Federal Building*

Seville, 4144 Sheridan Rd.
 Sheldrake, 4518 Clarendon Ave.
 Sherburne Beach, 6259 Sheridan Rd.
 Shercombe, 4035 Sheridan Rd.
 Sheridan Arms, 725 Sheridan Rd.
 Sheridan Beach, 7301 Sheridan Rd.
 Sheridan Plaza, Sheridan Rd. and Wilson Ave.
 Sherlak, 4641 Sheridan Road
 Shoreham, 3318 Sheridan Road
 Shore Crest, 420 Wrightwood Ave.
 Sintoo, 4943 Sheridan Rd.
 Sovereign, Kenmore at Granville Ave.
 Stanleigh Apartment, 6800 Sheridan Road
 Stratford, 4131 Sheridan Road
 Surf, Surf and Pine Grove Ave.
 Surfridge, 557 Surf St.
 Uptowo, 4700 Broadway
 Viceroy, 4758 Kenmore
 Virginia, Rush and Ohio Sts.
 Walton, 1019 N. Dearboro St.
 Webster, Lincoln Park West at Webster Ave.
 Wellington Arms, 2900 Sheridan Road
 Windale, 6019 Winthrop Ave.

West Side

Alcazar, 3000 Washington Blvd.
 Austin Manor, 312 N. Central Ave.

Central Plaza, Central Ave. and Lake St.
 Coolidge, 2950 W. Jackson Blvd.
 Garfield Arms, 3256 Maypole Ave.
 Graemere, Washington Blvd. at Homan Ave.
 Guyon, 4000 Washington Blvd.
 Paradise Arms, 4114 W. Washington Blvd.
 Vernon, 758 W. Jackson Blvd.

Highland Park, Ill.

Moraine

Oak Park, Ill.

Carleton, 1110 Pleasant Ave.
 Oak Park Arms, 408 S. Oak Park Ave.
 Oak Park Manor, 213 N. Oak Park Ave.
 Park, 116 Marion St.
 Plaza, 123 Wisconsin Ave.

Evanston, Ill.

Evanshire, Main St.
 Evanston, Forest Ave.
 Georgian, Hinman Ave. and Davis St.
 Greenwood Inn, Hinman Ave. and Greenwood St.
 Homestead, 1625 Hinman Ave.
 Library Plaza, 1637 Orrington Ave.
 North Shore, 1611 Chicago Ave.
 Orrington, 501 Davis St.
 Ridgeview, Main and Maple Sts.

Cafes and Restaurants

The cafes and restaurants of Chicago are so numerous that it is impossible to list them in this publication. They range from costly, epicurean dining places, furnished

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New Board of Trade

City and County Building

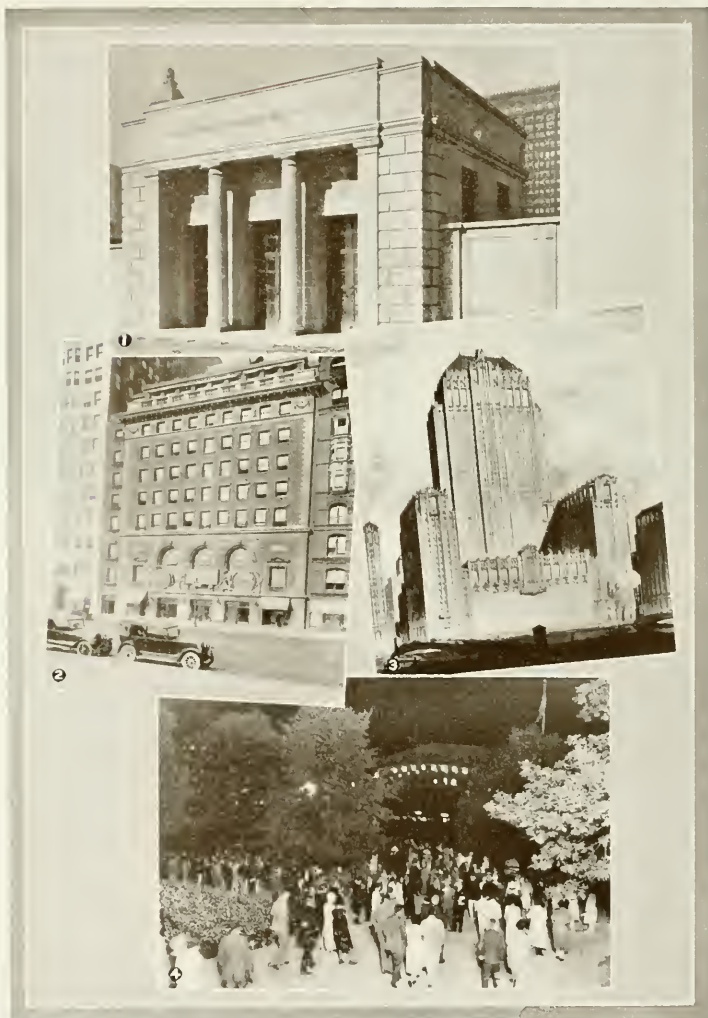
with splendor and offering menus to satisfy the most exacting demands, as well as music and facilities for dancing, to the "quick lunch" and the cafeteria. Between these are many first-class restaurants where good food and attentive service may be had at prices acceptable to the person of average means. Chicago, one of the great markets of the world, furnishes its tables with an unlimited variety of foods from near and far; the seeker for the unusual in cuisine may find the widest diversity.

Most of Chicago's hotels have their own cafes and grills, and among these are some of the finest dining places in the city. The large State Street department stores also maintain excellent restaurants for their shoppers. Back from the busiest traffic lanes of the Loop, one may find noted restaurants with unpretentious exteriors, but with reputations in the culinary art that bring them distinguished patronage. Many cafes provide orchestras and dance floors; others have music but no dancing, and there are some that avoid these adjuncts completely, featuring the quiet, restful atmosphere of their dining rooms. Another class of dining place is the cabaret, where vaudeville entertainment, music and dancing are the accompaniments of evening meals.

Moreover, there are many restaurants where the cuisines of other nations and climes hold sway—Italian, Russian, French, German, Swedish and Creole cafes with service table d'hôte and à la carte, including special dishes and delicacies imported from foreign lands. Some of these are in the Loop; others are scattered about the city. And the colorful Chinese restaurants, with lacquer, lanterns, screens, and inlaid pearl, serving chop suey, chow mein, and many other cryptic but wholesome dishes, are popular.

In the near North Side is a district containing numerous restaurants of Bohemian character, each with its own "atmosphere" and special features, places that provide novel variations from conventional cafes.

Less pretentious restaurants may be found at every turn and there are many cafeterias that are attractively equipped and generously patronized.



*Goodman Theatre (1), Orchestra Hall (2), New Civic Opera House (3),
Entrance to Ravinia Park (4)*



CHICAGO

The VACATION CITY

Seeing Chicago

The sight-seer has many means at his disposal for reaching the various places of interest in Chicago.

Itineraries via surface and elevated railroad lines may readily be worked out, and these two transportation agencies issue publications on the subject. Motor busses, operated south, north, and west from the Loop, provide attractive transportation along the boulevards. The electric suburban service of the Illinois Central for visiting the South Side country clubs, the University of Chicago, the Midway Plaisance, beautiful Jackson Park, and the various delightful South Side residential sections may be used to advantage. The high character and efficiency of this service may be judged by the fact that it handles 140,000 passengers daily. The ever-present taxicab affords, perhaps, the easiest manner of going from one place to another.

For a general survey of the city, a trip in one of the large "Seeing Chicago" automobiles is likely to prove satisfactory and for the more adventurous, a trip by airplane from the municipal airport should be the most interesting.

Here and There in the Loop

The famous Loop district of Chicago is that concentrated part of the down-town business area included within the circuit made by the elevated railways; it is bounded by Lake Street, Wabash Avenue, Van Buren and Wells Streets, and comprehends 42 city squares. While the great business institutions of the city have long ago disregarded the constricting, artificial barriers of the Loop, it, nevertheless, remains the chief center of tremendous commercial activity and power.

Within the Loop district are more than 175 skyscrapers, with new structures of steel and stone arising each year; 500,000 workers gather there each business day; 20,000 street cars, 165,000 vehicles and 1,000,000 pedestrians pass in and out daily; a city block of ground is said to be worth \$12,000,000. There, great financial institutions, commercial enterprises, railways, public utilities, merchants, traders, and builders, as well as the Federal, County and City governments, have their headquarters. The unceasing streams of parallel, mingling and intersecting traffic during the business hours is an extraordinary spectacle; it reaches its peak at State and Madison Streets, "the busiest corner in the world."

The shopping district is mainly in State Street, Wabash Avenue, and Michigan Boulevard; Randolph Street is especially noted for its theatres, although these may be found throughout the Loop; and La Salle Street is closely associated with finance.

Michigan Boulevard, with its titanic buildings and imposing skyline, its spacious breadth and brilliant lighting, the magnificent double-deck bascule bridge near its northern end, and the unobstructed view eastward to the lake, is the most impressive of the down-town thoroughfares.

The Federal Building, at Clark, Adams, Dearborn, and Jackson, is a massive eight-story structure, in Roman Corinthian style, of granite, surmounted by a majestic dome 297 feet high; it contains the principal Federal offices, including the Post Office, the second largest in the U. S., which does an annual business of almost \$62,000,000, approximately one-seventh of the gross yearly business of the entire Post Office Department of the United States. A view of the great central rotunda is highly impressive.

The City and County Building, at Clark, Randolph, La Salle and Washington Streets, is an attractive, colonnaded edifice of limestone and granite in the French Renaissance style, which houses practically all city and county departments, including the courts; it cost, equipped, \$10,000,000.

The Board of Trade has been for many years one of Chicago's most interesting sights, and thousands of visitors from all parts of the world have thrilled to the excitement of the world's greatest grain market in operation. The magnificent new 44-story structure



Chicago Theatres



of Bedford stone recently completed at Jackson Boulevard and LaSalle Street is one of Chicago's latest show places and is well worth a visit.

Nearby are some of the great bank buildings of Chicago: The Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company, Clark, LaSalle and Jackson; the Federal Reserve Bank, LaSalle and Jackson; the Central Trust Company, 208 South LaSalle Street; Harris Trust and Savings, 115 West Monroe; the First National, Dearborn and Monroe Streets; the imposing new Foreman-State National Bank Building, LaSalle and Washington Streets, towering over 479 feet above the streets below, and the Bankers Building, Clark and Adams Streets. The District Passenger Office of the Illinois Central System is in the 208 South LaSalle Street Building, Rooms 1854-56; complete information about tickets and reservations may be had there, quickly and courteously. The city ticket office of the Illinois Central is in the nearby Insurance Exchange Building, another stately skyscraper, at Jackson and Wells Streets.

Among the Loop buildings of more than usual interest is the Columbus Memorial Building, in Spanish Renaissance style, at State and Washington; the walls of the lobby display artistic mosaics, picturing scenes from the life of Christopher Columbus. In the rotunda of the Marquette Building, at Adams and Dearborn, are a number of exquisite mosaics depicting incidents in the career of Father Marquette, while the lintels over the doorways bear bronze tablets and bas-relief figures describing and illustrating his explorations.

The Chicago Temple Building, at Washington and Clark Streets, is a combination church and office structure, and one of the most impressive in the city, since its cross-crowned Gothic spire rises 569 feet above the pavement. The new Pittsfield Building, at Washington and Wabash, is named after the birthplace of Marshall Field. The LaSalle-Wacker Building, at LaSalle Street and Wacker Drive, is an ultra modern creation of black granite and Indiana limestone, 44 stories in height. The majestic Roanoke Tower, at LaSalle and Madison Streets, with its two rotating beacon searchlights 520 feet above the sidewalk, provides a thrilling night spectacle. The Steuben Club, at Randolph and Wells Streets, is a combination club and office building, 465 feet high. To the west of the Loop arises the great Daily News Building of granite and limestone, occupying the block bounded by Madison Street, Canal Street and on the east by the river. Directly across the river a splendid view is presented of the new Civic Opera, a glorious tribute to Chicago's progress.

The fascinating skyline along Michigan Boulevard is broken abruptly here and there by huge buildings climbing always upward. A few of the most conspicuous are mentioned here.

The Straus Building, at Michigan and Jackson Boulevards, is a magnificent edifice, in the Florentine style, 20 stories in height, with a superimposed pyramidal tower. The Buckingham Building, located a few steps west of Michigan Boulevard, on Van Buren Street, is a slender, beautiful new building 26 stories high. The Willoughby Tower, at Michigan Boulevard and Madison Street, is another skyscraper recently completed. It is of dark granite and variegated limestone, almost 500 feet high.

Farther north, on Michigan Boulevard, at South Water Street, the green and gold-crowned tower of the Carbide and Carbon Building soars aloft over 500 feet. The white Wrigley Building, at Michigan Boulevard and the river, is one of the most striking structures on the skyline, particularly when it radiates the indirect illumination shed upon it at night, and almost directly across the street stands the imposing Tribune Tower, rising 462 feet above Michigan Avenue. Close by are the Bell Building, London Guarantee Building, the slender Mather Tower, the Pure Oil and 333 North Michigan Buildings, while just north of the Tribune Tower is the colossal Medinah Club. Still farther north, more than a mile beyond the Loop, the new Palmolive Building, at Michigan Boulevard and Walton Place, rears 468 feet to the clouds.



In Grant Park Adjacent to Central Station. Shedd Aquarium (1), Buckingham Fountain (2), Adler Planetarium (3), Field Museum (4)



The VACATION CITY



Coliseum (1), Chicago Historical Society (2), Chicago Stadium (3), Soldier Field (4)



*Views of Grant Park: Art Institute (1), Peristyle (2), The Art Institute Lions (3),
Statue of General Logan (4), Fountain of Great Lakes (5)*



Shops and Department Stores

Chicago has more department stores than any other city in the world; there are seven of this general character on State Street and three other retail establishments that belong in the category of "big stores." Each of the Loop department stores consists of one hundred or more correlated stores under one management, and offers for sale almost every product and commodity that mankind requires; some of them have such additional facilities as restaurants, beauty parlors, children's play rooms, tennis courts, branch post offices, travel information bureaus, hospital service, and aquariums. Many of the window displays are true works of art. These great stores are among the wonders of the city, and the visitor should not fail to see them.

Other high-class haberdashers, ladies' apparel shops, milliners and footwear establishments may be found in Wabash Avenue, Michigan Boulevard, and elsewhere in the Loop. Jewelers, furniture stores, music, book, art, drug, and confectioners' shops, florists, furriers and hatters are also well distributed throughout the eastern part of the district.

The Theatres

Chicago is one of the best theatre cities in the land, in number of playhouses, in the variety of entertainments presented, and in point of discriminating patronage. Many high-grade productions originate in Chicago, and practically all current plays of established merit may be seen there during the season. Most of Chicago's theatres are open all year.

There are about 600 places of amusement in the city, ranging from palatial structures, devoted to grand opera and the highest form of drama, to small photoplay houses.

The principal theatres showing stage productions in the down-town district are:

Addphi Theatre, 11 N. Clark St.	Harris Theatre, Dearborn and Lake Sts.
Apollo Theatre, 165 N. Clark St.	Illinois Theatre, 65 E. Jackson Blvd.
Auditorium Theatre, 60 E. Congress St.	Majestic Theatre, 22 W. Monroe St.
Blackstone Theatre, 60 E. 7th St.	Palace Theatre, Randolph and La Salle Sts.
Central Theatre, 64 E. Van Buren St.	The Playhouse, 410 S. Michigan Ave.
Four Cohans Theatre, 121 N. Clark St.	Princess Theatre, 319 S. Clark St.
Cort Theatre, 132 N. Dearborn St.	Rialto Theatre, 336 S. State St.
Erlanger Theatre, 127 N. Clark St.	Selwyn Theatre, Dearborn and Lake Sts.
Garrick Theatre, 64 W. Randolph St.	State-Lake Theatre, State and Lake Sts.
Goodman Theatre, Grant Park at Monroe St.	Studebaker Theatre, 418 S. Michigan Ave.
Great Northern Theatre, 26 W. Jackson Blvd.	Wood's Theatre, Randolph and Dearborn Sts.

Chicago also has some of the largest photoplay theatres in the world, both down-town and in the outlying residence districts, with interiors of marked architectural beauty. Their programs include music, singing and dancing of quality in addition to screen drama and comedy. The largest of these are:

Avalon Theatre, 1645 E. 79th Street	Oriental Theatre, Randolph St. near State St.
Capitol Theatre, 79th and Halsted Sts.	Piccadilly Theatre, 51st St. and Blackstone Ave.
Central Park Theatre, 3535 W. Roosevelt Rd.	Riviera Theatre, 4746 N. Racine Ave.
Chicago Theatre, 175 N. State St.	Roosevelt Theatre, 110 N. State St.
Diversey Theatre, Clark St. and Diversey Ave.	Senate Theatre, 3128 W. Madison St.
Granada Theatre, 6427 Sheridan Rd.	Tivoli Theatre, 6325 Cottage Grove Ave.
McVickers Theatre, 25 W. Madison St.	Tower Theatre, 63d St. and Blackstone Ave.
Norshore Theatre, 1749 Howard Ave.	United Artists Theatre, Dearborn and Randolph Sts.
North Center Theatre, Lincoln St. & Irving Pk. Blvd.	Uptown Theatre, Broadway and Lawrence Ave.
	Pantheon Theatre, 4642 Sheridan Rd.

Music in Chicago

Chicago has its own opera, its own orchestra, a large number of choral societies, two of the largest music schools in the land, and the largest manufactory of musical instruments.

The Chicago Civic Opera is the only organization of its kind in the world. Each year there is a season of grand opera, extending from November till January. In the



Public Library. John Crerar Library

old auditorium, where the operas were presented until 1929, many stars first won fame. The new Chicago Civic Opera is now presented in a magnificent new structure, probably the finest of its kind in the world. The building wherein the Civic Opera has its new home is known as The 20 Wacker Drive Building. It is 42 stories high, of soft grey stone, with all the richness of decoration and architectural adornment befitting a structure of this character.

Besides the main auditorium, with a seating capacity of approximately 3,500, there will be a theatre seating about 850 persons.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, founded by Theodore Thomas in 1890, now ranks as one of the finest on the globe. Concerts are given Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings in Orchestra Hall (a handsome auditorium that seats 2,577 persons) during a season of 28 weeks that begins in October and ends in April.

Among the other leading musical organizations are the Apollo Musical Club, Chicago Mendelssohn Club, and the Chicago Band Association. During the winter season each week-end finds a number of internationally famous musicians appearing in concert.

Ravinia Park—Summer Opera. This beautiful amusement park, 22 miles north of Chicago, is unique in the quality of musical entertainment provided. For about ten weeks, beginning the middle of June, concerts and grand opera of highest quality are given afternoons and evenings in a rustic semi-enclosed theatre. Take C. & N. W. R. R. or North Shore Electric trains to park gate.

**Art Institute—Field Museum—Soldier Field Stadium
Buckingham Fountain—The Shedd Aquarium
The Adler Planetarium**

The Art Institute of Chicago, occupying a handsome Italian Renaissance building in Grant Park on Michigan Boulevard at Adams Street, ranks among the first three in the



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The Navy Pier

nation, and leads in the number of visitors—nearly a million and a quarter a year. It contains excellent and world-famous works of old masters and the modern schools, a comprehensive collection of ancient and modern sculpture, rich accumulations of water colors, etchings, engravings, drawings, pottery, porcelain, lacquer, tapestries, textiles, architecture, jewelry, jades, weapons, armor, musical instruments, metal and wood work. Special galleries are devoted to Egyptian and Greco-Roman antiquities and to Oriental art.

Old Dutch and modern French masters are particularly well represented, as are early and contemporary American painters. In addition to the permanent and loan collections there is a continual succession of temporary exhibitions, approximating sixty a year.

In connection with the Institute is the Ryerson Art Library and the Burnham Library on Architecture.

The Art School of the Institute, including departments of painting, sculpture, illustration, printing arts, and jewelry design, is the largest, best equipped, and most comprehensive in America.

The Art Museum is free to the public on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays; on other days 25 cents admission is charged; the hours are 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. week days; 12:00 noon to 9:00 p.m. Sundays.

Take Illinois Central Electric suburban trains.

The Field Museum of Natural History occupies the finest museum building on earth, a magnificent Greek Ionic temple of white Georgia marble, on the shore of Lake Michigan at Roosevelt Road. The Museum is 700 feet in length, 350 feet in width, 80 feet in height, and covers an area of 11 acres; a marble terrace 40 feet in width surrounds the structure.

There are 30 spacious exhibition halls within the museum, in addition to the main chamber, the superb Stanley Field Hall of white marble, which contains specimen ex-



Union Stock Yards from the Air

hibits from the major departments of science collected in the remotest corners of the earth. The building also contains the handsome Simpson Theatre seating 1,150 persons, a lecture hall seating 250, a library of 92,000 volumes and pamphlets, laboratories, and a printing plant.

The exhibits are so vast in scope and so rich in detail that the museum offers the opportunity for a full day's absorbing entertainment.

The Department of Anthropology contains collections showing the life and culture of the American Indians and their predecessors, the civilizations of China, India, Africa, Oceania, Mexico, Central and South America, Egypt, Greece and Rome.

The Department of Botany contains replicas of plants in glass and wax, which, when completed, will cover the entire kingdom, sections of native trees, and an immense collection of economic plant products.

The Department of Geology contains specimens of practically all known minerals, building stones, marbles, coals, petroleums, clays, soils; ores from the chief mining districts and models of mining machinery; a fine collection of gems, precious stones and meteorites, and a paleontological exhibit of fossil forms, including the skeletons of many enormous prehistoric animals.

The Department of Zoology contains a wonderful display of animal life of the globe. There are separate halls given to mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles, molluscs, etc. The mounted specimens, particularly of African and American big-game animals, are the finest examples of the taxidermist's art in the world.

Field Museum is open from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. daily; admission is 25 cents except on Sundays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, when no charge is made. Take Illinois Central Electric suburban trains to Roosevelt Road; viaduct leads direct to Museum.

Soldier Field Stadium stands south of the Field Museum; it is 1,427 feet long, 700



feet wide, and will seat 110,000 persons. The vast structure is composed of concrete blocks in which fragments of hornblende, granite, and marble have been mixed to produce the effect of pink marble. The Stadium is used for athletic contests, parades, and pageants; its field space has held 145,000 at one time. Plans have been approved and bond issues passed for the construction of a great exhibit hall beneath the colonnade section of Soldier Field. This will make available 225,000 square feet of exhibit area.

Buckingham Fountain, in Grant Park at the foot of Congress Street, is the largest and one of the most beautiful fountains in the world. It has several varieties of displays and is illuminated at night. Closed during the winter months.

The Shedd Aquarium, erected in Grant Park at a cost of \$3,000,000, provided for the purpose by the late John E. Shedd, is located on a site just northeast of the Field Museum. It is the most complete aquarium in the world, with 132 tanks and 6 exhibition halls to house the exhibits of marine life.

The Adler Planetarium. This great dome, devoted to the scientific study and picturing of the heavens, is located in Grant Park on an island site just east of the Shedd Aquarium. The structure is 160 feet in diameter and is 12 sided, each side being decorated with a sign of the zodiac. The dome is 85 feet in diameter. Here the spectator will view a realistic illusion of the heavens unobstructed by clouds, with more than 4,500 planets, planetoids and stars in their orbital movements. It is the only planetarium in the western hemisphere.

A Century of Progress — Chicago World's Fair, 1933

This great event, marking the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Chicago, is to be held in 1933 on the new land reclaimed from the lake east of the Illinois Central right-of-way. Plans are now well under way to make this the greatest fair the world has ever known. Ground has been broken for the Administration Building and it is expected that it will be completed by the end of this year.

The Libraries

Chicago has 30 libraries, including those connected with the universities and colleges; and these contain 4,200,000 books.

The Chicago Public Library occupies one of the handsomest public buildings in the Loop, at Michigan Boulevard, Washington and Randolph Streets. The structure is of Bedford limestone upon a granite base, and its impressive architecture combines several classic styles, Greek, neo-Greek, and Roman. Entering from Washington Street, the visitor beholds the superb flying staircase of white Carrara marble, inlaid with mosaics of glass, mother-of-pearl and semi-precious stones, which leads to the spacious Delivery Room, finished in Carrara and Connemara marbles, rich with design, and with a central rotunda surmounted by an exquisite stained-glass dome. At the north end of the building is the palatial Grand Army Memorial Hall of Sienna marble and verde-antique, which contains a priceless collection of Civil War relics. Other noteworthy chambers are the Reference and Reading Rooms.

The Chicago Public Library contains about 1,677,133 volumes, covering the whole range of general literature; its annual circulation is 12,816,807 volumes. It has 45 branches, 37 sub-branches, including high school and junior high school branches, and 227 deposit stations. The hours are: Circulating Department, 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., week days; Reference Room and Magazine Reading Room, 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., week days; 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., Sundays and holidays. In number of volumes Chicago Public Library ranks third in the U. S.; in circulation it ranks second.

Take Illinois Central Electric suburban trains.

The Newberry Library is between North Clark and North Dearborn streets, at Walton Place, in a stately Spanish-Romanesque building of Connecticut granite. It contains more than 475,000 books and pamphlets, including many ancient manuscripts



Bathing Beaches: Jackson Park (1), Clarendon (2), Oak Street (3)



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in foreign languages, illuminated manuscripts, and rare volumes in fine bindings, and it is especially rich in works dealing with history, genealogy, music, religion and the graphic arts. These books and documents do not circulate, but are for reference within the library, which is open to the public: hours, 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., daily, except Sundays and holidays.

The John Crerar Library, at Randolph Street and Michigan Boulevard, contains 560,000 volumes and 300,000 pamphlets, dealing largely with social, physical, natural and medical sciences. It is a reference library, open to the public daily, except Sunday, from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Take Illinois Central Electric suburban trains.

Other Chicago Libraries are: University of Chicago; Chicago Historical Society; Municipal Reference; Ryerson and Burnham (Art Institute); Field Museum; E. H. Gary—Law; Loyola University; Children's Science; Chicago Law Institute; Western Society of Engineers.

Chicago Historical Society, at North Dearborn and Ontario Streets, contains a vast number of documents, maps, original manuscripts, portraits of Indian chiefs, and Indian curios associated with the early history of Chicago; and, in addition, a library of 125,000 volumes, manuscripts, pamphlets, and early newspapers. The museum holds rare relics of Chicago's beginnings, of the Great Fire, and of Abraham Lincoln. Historical lectures are given from time to time. Open week days from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Sundays, 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. No charge for admission.

Take State Street, Clark Street or Broadway cars on State Street, north bound to Ontario Street.

Chicago Academy of Sciences, at the Center Street entrance to Lincoln Park, contains some 250,000 natural history specimens, including a complete collection of molluscs. Perhaps its greatest attraction is the bioramic series, showing birds and mammals of the Chicago region in their natural habitats. Another attraction is the Atwood Celestial Sphere, a miniature representation of the solar system and major stars.

The Academy is open week days, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Sundays, 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.; no charge for admission.

The Navy Pier

The Navy Pier, an immense and impressive structure of concrete, steel and glass, nearly 300 feet wide, extends from the foot of Grand Avenue, 3,000 feet into Lake Michigan, at Chicago's harbor entrance, and affords a cool, delightful summer recreation place for the public. The pier has three tiers, the lowest for freight traffic, the middle for passenger traffic including automobiles and street cars, the upper for promenades.

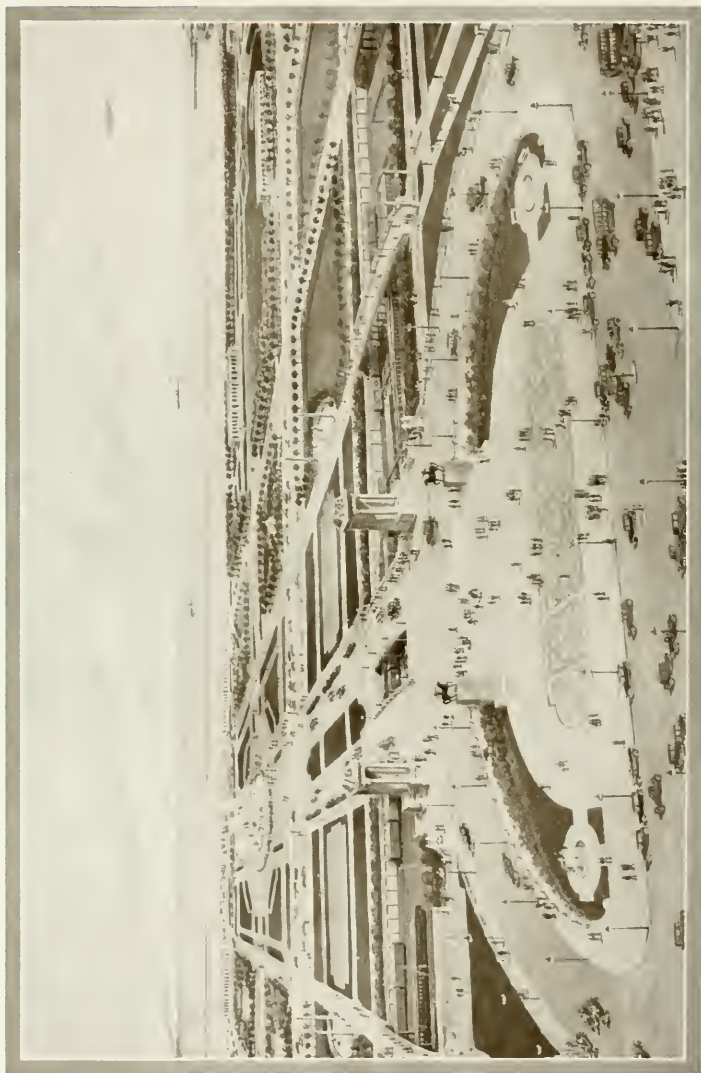
At the lakeward end is a gigantic auditorium and dance pavilion, with facilities for picnics, children's playgrounds, refectories, and art rooms; two stately towers, with observation galleries, rise from the Pier and afford comprehensive views of Chicago's water traffic. Band concerts are given during the summer, and dancing is enjoyed.

Passenger steamship lines, to the principal ports of the Great Lakes, dock at the Navy Pier, and excursion steamers ply between it and Jackson and Lincoln Parks. Take northbound street cars from the Loop, and transfer east on Grand Avenue.

Other Places of Interest

The Ghetto District Market, on Jefferson Street between Roosevelt Road and 14th Streets, is a bit of foreign land in the midst of a great American city, and is one of the interesting sights of Chicago. The surrounding region is inhabited by Russian Jews, and the wares displayed include everything under the sun, and the fish market is especially noteworthy. The market is closed on Saturdays.

Take Roosevelt Road Street car, in Dearborn and Adams Street, and ride to Jefferson Street.



Grant Park, Adjoining Central Station, Showing the Buckingham Fountain and Other New Improvements Under Way

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Chinatown—In the midst of this great metropolis—like a rare jewel smoldering in mystery—is Chinatown. Walking down the streets of this section one could, indeed, imagine himself in the Orient. The architecture of the buildings, the shops, the restaurants are all decidedly of Chinese inspiration. One may pick up dainty curios and art objects in the many little nooks of stores.

This community is sufficient unto itself. Here Chinese merchants, some extremely wealthy, transact business. They maintain a city hall, a well patronized opera and have lavish clubs and lounging places. A trip through Chinatown is well worth your while. Take Archer Avenue or Wentworth Avenue cars to 22nd Street and you will find yourself in the heart of this interesting section.

Hull House is a noted pioneer social settlement, at Halsted and Polk Streets, that promotes educational and philanthropic movements for advancing social and civic life in Chicago's industrial centers. It includes club rooms, branch public library, theatre, restaurant, day nursery, craft shops, and playgrounds. Open to visitors Saturdays. Take any east and west car line from the Loop, and transfer at Halsted Street.

Chicago Stadium—A great indoor sports arena, located at West Madison Street and Wood Street, has every modern convenience for the comfort of spectators, and has a seating capacity of 25,000 persons. Take Madison Street car from the Loop or take Oak Park elevated to Damen Avenue Station and walk one block south.

The Coliseum—This immense auditorium, 378 by 170 feet, with a façade like a mediaeval fortress, and a seating capacity of 14,000 persons, is at 1513 S. Wabash Avenue. In it are held national and other political conventions, circuses, boxing contests, automobile and electric exhibits, and other business shows requiring an unusually large sheltered area.

Haymarket Square—This large market for truck garden produce, on Randolph between Des Plaines and Halsted Streets, was the scene of riots on May 4, 1886, when several policemen were killed by anarchists' bombs. There is a monument to the murdered policemen. The market affords an interesting spectacle on any week-day morning. Take Ogden Avenue or Madison Street cars to Desplaines Street.

Baseball

Chicago's prominence as a baseball center is well established. Two major league ball clubs—The American League, on the South Side, and the National League, on the North Side—afford patrons of the national pastime exceptional opportunities to watch the games. One of the teams is always playing on the home grounds during the season, and frequently both are in action during the same period.

American League Baseball Park—the home of the White Sox—is at West 35th Street and Shields Avenue. Take Clark-Wentworth, or Through Route No. 22 car in Clark Street; or take South Side elevated train to 35th Street.

National League Baseball Park—the home of the Cubs—is at North Clark and Addison Streets. Take Clark-Wentworth Street car or Through Route car No. 22 in Clark Street; or take Northwestern elevated train to Addison Street.

Boxing

Boxing has attracted many visiting fans to Chicago in recent years. Contests are held here frequently in the New Chicago Stadium, at Madison and Wood Streets; the Coliseum, White City and other places adapted to the purpose during the winter months, and in the summer in the Major League Ball Parks and in Soldier Field, also.

Horse Racing

Chicago has four splendid race courses where the finest thoroughbreds in America compete for the great prizes offered. Washington Park Race Course at Homewood and Hawthorne Race Track at Hawthorne are reached by Illinois Central suburban service.



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*Columbus Vessels, Jackson Park (1), Washington Park Lagoon (2),
Washington Park Pergolas (3), Jackson Park from the Air (4)*



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Lincoln Fields at Crete, Illinois, is on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway serves Arlington Park. One of the classics of the racing season is the historic American Derby, usually run at Washington Park about the middle of June. Value to winner not less than \$50,000.

The Union Stock Yards

Chicago is the largest producer of meat and packing-house products in the world; the output of the plants exceeds a billion dollars annually, and the industry, the leading one of the metropolis, centers in the immense Union Stock Yards on the South Side, extending from 39th to 47th Streets, and from Halsted Street to Ashland Avenue, and occupying one square mile. The principal entrance at Halsted and Root Streets may be reached from the Loop by Halsted Street surface cars in Clark Street, or by South Side elevated trains. The management furnishes guides to accompany visitors through various establishments between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. daily, except Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays.

In the world's greatest stockyards are concentrated some 40 plants, miles of corrals and pens, the horse market, the Exchange, the International Live Stock Building seating 10,000, the Drovers' Journal (a daily newspaper), banks, and many other related institutions. There, live stock is received from 27 states, and one-seventh of all the meat produced in the nation is dressed and prepared for shipment to all parts of the earth. During a recent year live-stock receipts were: Cattle, 1,721,310; calves, 755,393; hogs, 6,935,261; sheep, 4,404,851; horses, 18,479. The total value of the animals received in that year was over \$524,000,000. The stockman ships his cattle to a commission merchant at the stockyards, who promptly sells them to the highest bidder; average daily sales are almost one and three-quarter million dollars.

One of the most interesting phases of the live-stock industry has been the development in the utilization of by-products. Chief among them are hides, leather, hair, wool, bones, horns, fertilizer, stock food, glue, pharmaceutical preparations, casings, oils, fats, musical strings, and soaps.

The preparation of meats is carried on under the supervision of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

South Water Market

The world-famous produce market that for years was located in South Water Street (now Wacker Drive) is now established in its new quarters at 14th Place and Racine Avenue. This project, completed at a cost of \$17,000,000 is the finest produce market in the world.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

A magnificent 17-story building, at Franklin and Washington Streets, famous as a national butter and egg market. A visit here is intensely interesting between 9:30 a.m. until noon each day, when trading activity is at its height.

Buildings Devoted to Single Industries

Marking a new trend in business is the tendency toward devoting practically an entire building to one industry. Some of the most pretentious examples are given below.

American Furniture Mart, located at 666 Lake Shore Drive, is devoted exclusively to furniture and furnishings display. The original building of 16 stories with 1,500,000 square feet of floor space, soon proved inadequate, and a 20-story addition was built providing 350,000 square feet additional space. The design of the building is of Gothic type, modified to permit the use of an attractive decorative effect. Surmounting the 20-story addition is a blue, gold-tipped tower, rising to an elevation of 472 feet.

The Merchandise Mart—A vast wholesale city under one roof. Located at Wells Street, on the north bank of the Chicago River. Here merchandise gathered from the



Conservatory, Garfield Park (1), Lagoon, Humboldt Park (2), Palm House, Lincoln Park (3), Bear Pits, Lincoln Park (4), Pavilion, Columbus Park (5)



four corners of the earth is on display for retail buyers coming from all over the world. This colossal building of steel and stone rises 18 stories in the main building and 24 stories in the great central tower. It contains about 4,000,000 square feet of floor space.

The Builders Building, at Wacker Drive and North LaSalle Street, is a huge building, with two complete floors given over to a permanent display of building materials. The rest of the space is occupied by persons and organizations concerned with the building trades, contractors, architects and so on.

Engineering Building, at Wacker Drive and North Wells Street, contains exhibits of engineering equipment, installations, etc. Like the Builders Building, it houses contractors, manufacturers' offices and others interested in this broad field.

Insurance Exchange, occupying the square block between Jackson Boulevard, Van Buren Street, Sherman and South Wells Streets, is the home of various and many insurance companies, together with allied interests.

The Bankers Building and the *Medical and Dental Arts Building* are, as their names imply, devoted to individual interests.

The Parks and Boulevards

Chicago has the finest system of public parks and boulevards of any city in the world. The combined length of the boulevards exceeds 130 miles. There are 14 large parks, 193 small parks, 62 athletic fields, 85 playgrounds and 15 bathing beaches distributed over the city, with an aggregate area approximating 6,500 acres. (See map on page 47.) Three of the large parks are on the shore line of Lake Michigan. Many miles of beautiful boulevards connect the major parks, affording motor routes that quickly give the visitor a conception of the magnitude and varied attractions of the system.

These splendid recreation spaces exhibit the highest perfection of the landscape gardener's art. Many contain picturesque waterways, flower gardens, conservatories, pergolas, bridle paths, golf courses, gymnasiums, athletic fields, tennis and roque courts, archery ranges, field houses, refectories, band stands, fountains, statues, wading pools, and bathing beaches. Every park is open to the people without "Keep Off" signs; all recreational facilities are free except the boats on the lagoons, which can be hired for nominal sums.

Chicago's parks are administered in three independent systems: The South Park System; The Lincoln Park System; The West Chicago Parks System.

Visitors should not miss a tour of the principal parks, not only for their artistic beauty and educational value, but in order to see Chicago of all ages at play—motoring, swimming, rowing, canoeing, sailing, motor-boating, playing golf, tennis, roque, baseball, fishing, horseback riding, practicing archery, dancing, picnicking, and enjoying itself in scores of other ways. The larger parks may be reached by street car or elevated train, some of them by autobusses, traversing the boulevards. Sightseeing automobiles make comprehensive forty-mile tours over the park and boulevard systems.

Illinois Central Stations are accessible to all boulevards.

South Parks

Grant Park, between East 11th Place, Michigan Boulevard, Randolph Street, and Lake Michigan, is Chicago's down-town playground, 303 acres in extent. The portion east of the Illinois Central tracks is undergoing constant improvements and extensions. In Grant Park are the Art Institute, Field Museum of Natural History, the Shedd Aquarium, the Adler Planetarium, Soldier Field Stadium, the Goodman Theatre, Buckingham Fountain, the Fountain of the Great Lakes, Ivan Mestrovic's bronze American Indians, statues of Abraham Lincoln, Gen. J. A. Logan and Alexander Hamilton, and a classic peristyle. All great public demonstrations take place in Grant Park, or on the contiguous section of Michigan Boulevard. Within the past year Leif Erickson Drive, a long lake shore boulevard connecting Grant Park with Jackson Park, has been completed.



*The Chapel, University of Chicago (1), McKinlock Campus of Northwestern University (2),
Elizabeth M. Cudahy Memorial Library, Loyola University (3)*



CHICAGO

The VACATION CITY

Jackson Park, extending one and one-eighth miles along Lake Michigan, between 56th and 67th Streets, is the charming site of the World's Columbian Exposition. Its area of 554 acres includes 108 acres of lakes, lagoons, and yacht harbors, 254 acres of lawn, trees and flowers, and eight miles of driveways. There are two golf courses, one 18 holes, the other nine holes, with shelter, showers, and lockers for men and women; baseball and football fields; tennis courts, music pavilion, refectory, launches and rowboats, and a children's playground. Near the southern end is a handsome bathing pavilion, one of finest in the country, with a capacity of from 6,000 to 10,000 bathers every two hours.

Within the park is the majestic Palace of Fine Arts, a superb architectural survival of the Columbian Exposition, which is being restored as the Museum of Science and Industry; the Japanese Buildings, a replica of Cahokia Courthouse and the Rose Garden on Wooded Island; and a heroic bronze statue, gilded, "The Republic."

Jackson Park is conveniently reached by Illinois Central Electric to 57th Street.

Midway Plaisance. This splendid boulevard, 660 feet wide and one mile long, with its smooth sunken lawns and broad roadways, connects Jackson with Washington Park; at its western end is "The Fountain of Time," and along its course are numerous tennis courts for the public.

Washington Park, a rectangle of 371 acres, bounded by 51st Street, Cottage Grove Avenue, 60th Street, and South Park Avenue, is characterized by fine sweeps of green-sward, diversified arboreal growths, and pleasing equestrian paths. It has 23 acres of lagoons, seven miles of driveways, and a refectory. Facilities are afforded for boating, tennis, baseball, football, basketball, roque, bowling, archery, and fly-casting. Washington Park contains the Administration Building of the South Park System and a conservatory in which there are seasonal and permanent floral displays. In Grand Boulevard, near northeast entrance to park is a statue of George Washington. Take South Side elevated train to Garfield Boulevard, or Cottage Grove Avenue car in Wabash Avenue.

Marquette Park, 323 acres, extending from 67th to 71st Streets, along California Avenue, has baseball fields, tennis courts, and an 18-hole golf course. Reached by Madison, Van Buren, Harrison or Roosevelt Road cars, transferring south at Kedzie Avenue.

Small Parks, South Side—In addition to the foregoing, there are on the South Side a number of smaller community parks, delightful open spaces with free recreation facilities of wide variety. The typical park of this kind has buildings that include an assembly hall for entertainments, clubrooms, reading room, gymnasiums, shower and plunge baths, and locker rooms for men and women. There are also swimming pools, outdoor gymnasiums, children's playgrounds, and facilities for tennis, baseball, football, and boating. McKinley and Sherman Parks, on the boulevard link between Washington and Douglas Parks, are examples of this type; for others, see map on page 47.

Noted South Side boulevards are: South Parkway, Drexel, Michigan, South Shore Drive, Leif Erickson Drive, Marquette Road, and the Midway Plaisance.

Take Illinois Central Electric suburban trains to South Parks.

Lincoln Park System

Lincoln Park comprises 701 acres, and stretches along the shore of Lake Michigan for about five miles; the park proper reaches from Oak Street to Diversey Boulevard, while north of the latter is an extension containing a nine-hole golf course and a yacht harbor. The older part is a beautiful rolling tract with lagoons, stately trees, flower gardens, and statues.

Noteworthy among the special features of Lincoln Park are: the famous Zoological Gardens, containing more than 2,500 specimens of mammals, reptiles, and birds, and including the finest collection of lions and tigers in the United States; a large aquarium; a conservatory with flowering plants and tropical growths; many celebrated statues, among them, Abraham Lincoln by St. Gaudens, U. S. Grant, Goethe, Schiller, La Salle, and Dallin's "Signal of Peace." That of Lincoln is one of the most admired portrait

statues in the world. Lincoln Park has a mile-long lagoon for racing, an athletic field, three bathing beaches, roque and tennis courts, a field house and a refectory, ponies, row-boats, bandstand, fly-casting platform, trap-shooting field, and a miniature railway. The Academy of Sciences, in the park, is described on page 29.

From the Loop take north bound Broadway, through route No. 1 or No. 3 cars in State Street; Clark-Wentworth or through route No. 22 cars in Clark Street or Lincoln Avenue cars at La Salle and Madison Streets.

Lake Shore Drive, one of the celebrated residence avenues of Chicago, extends southward from Lincoln Park, adjacent to Lake Michigan; palatial residences and luxurious apartment buildings occupy the western side of the thoroughfare.

West Chicago Parks

Humboldt Park, the largest of the West Side parks, has an area of 206 acres, and is at California, Sacramento, and West North Avenues. In addition to its fine trees and enchanting flower beds, it has a large lake for which rowboats are provided; water pavilion, refectory, fountain, rose garden and pergola, music court, fish hatchery, playgrounds for children, baseball diamonds, and tennis courts. Among the numerous statues that adorn the park are those of Humboldt, Leif Erikson, and Kosciuszko. Take Division Street car on Washington Street, or Humboldt Park elevated train.

Garfield Park includes 188 acres on the West Side, bisected by Madison Street. It contains a wonderful conservatory, the second largest in the world, with chambers devoted to palms, conifers, aquatic plants, and economic trees and shrubs. Within the park is a refectory, lagoon and boating pavilion, natatorium, bandstand, fountain, water courts and flower gardens, a golf course and field house with lockers for men and women, tennis courts, bowling green, and fly-casting facilities. Among the notable statues is one of Robert Burns. Take Madison Street car from the Loop, or Garfield Park elevated train.

Douglas Park, 182 acres in extent, lies between California Avenue, West Roosevelt Road, Albany Avenue, and West 19th Street. It has many stately trees, fine lawns, shrubbery and flower beds, and a lake covering 26 acres where boating may be enjoyed. There is a refectory and pavilion, gymnasium, natatorium, music court, and facilities for baseball and tennis. Take Roosevelt Road, or Ogden Avenue car from the Loop; or Douglas Park elevated train.

Columbus Park, area 144 acres, is a recent addition to Chicago's park system; it is at Adams Street, and Austin and Central Avenues. It contains athletic fields, tennis courts, swimming and boating facilities, and a nine-hole golf course. Take Harrison-Central or Madison-Austin car from the Loop.

Small Parks, West Side—There are many small parks in the system, with recreation facilities similar to those described in connection with the small parks of the South Side.

Famous West Side boulevards are: Washington, Jackson, Douglas, and Humboldt.

Bathing Beaches

Lake Michigan furnishes ideal and unlimited bathing facilities, and Chicago's waterfront is more than 22 miles in extent. Fifteen large bathing beaches, some of them among the best on earth, and 60 street-end beaches, with a water frontage of several miles, are maintained for public use. The sand is kept clean, order is preserved, and some 200 life guards are on duty. A nominal charge is made for swimming suit, towel and locker.

One of the finest of the public bathing beaches is that in Jackson Park, where there is a handsome pavilion, with a capacity of from 6,000 to 10,000 bathers every two hours, and a smooth stretch of protected strand. Take Illinois Central Electric trains to 63d Street. Other South Side beaches are at 75th Street, 79th Street, and South Shore. On the North Side, the great Clarendon Municipal Beach, at Sunnyside Avenue and the lake, provides conveniences for 10,000 bathers at one time.



Golf in Chicago

No section of the country has more enthusiastic golfers than Chicago, and nowhere, during the season, is there more opportunity for playing golf.

Including private clubs, public fee courses and public links in the parks and Forest Preserves, there are over 200 Golf Courses in Chicago and environs. Of the private clubs six are situated along the Illinois Central: Olympia Fields at Matteson; Flossmoor and Idlewild at Flossmoor; Ravisloe at Homewood; Calumet at Calumet Station; and South Shore at South Shore Station, on the South Chicago suburban branch.

Five of Chicago's parks have public golf courses, with lockers, showers and shelters: Columbus Park, nine holes; Jackson Park, two courses, one of 18 holes, the other of nine holes; Marquette Park, 18 holes; Garfield Park, nine holes; Lincoln Park, nine holes.

Four of Chicago's Forest Preserves have public golf courses and shelters: Glencoe in Turnbull Tract; Northwestern in Harms Woods; Edgebrook in Sauganash Reserve, and Palos in Argonne Forest.

In addition there are the following attractive fee courses at which charge is reasonable:

South

Burnham Woods, Burnham, Ill.
Cherry Hill, Flossmoor, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Chicago Heights, Ill.

Dixie Highway, Harvey, Ill.
Indianwood, Western Ave. and Sauk Trail Rd.
Lansing Airport, Lansing, Ill.

Southwest

Black Bear, 95th St., West of Roberts Ave.
Cog Hill, 119th St. and Archer Ave.
Evergreen, 91st St. and Western Ave.
Golfmoor, 79th St. and Cicero Ave.
Hickory Hills, 95th St. and Roberts Ave.
Indian Head, La Grange, Ill.

Laramie, 63rd St. and Central Ave.
Midwest, Hinsdale, Ill.
Oak Hills, 76th Ave. and 131st St.
Pipe O' Peace, Halsted St. and Calumet River
Silver Lake, 151st St. and 82nd Ave.
Woodridge, Lisle, Ill.

West

Fairlawn, Westchester, Ill.
Harlem, 7400 Roosevelt Rd.

Hillside, Roosevelt and Wolf Rd.
York, 22nd St. and York Rd.

North

Deerpath, Lake Forest, Ill.

Sunset Valley, Highland Park

Northwest

Big Oaks, 6600 W. Lawrence Ave.
Chain O'Lakes, Antioch, Ill.
Countryside, Mundelein, Ill.
Glendale, Lake St. and Glen Ellyn Rd.
Greenview, Higgins and River Rds.

Hillcrest, North West Highway
Meadow Brook, Roselle, Ill.
Mid-City, Western Ave. and Addison St.
Old Orchard, Mt. Prospect, Ill.
Pickwick, Glenview, Ill.

Techny Fields, Northbrook, Ill.

The Forest Preserves

Surrounding Chicago is the chain of Cook County forest preserves, consisting of more than 32,000 acres of picturesque woodland, lakes, streams, hills and trails, an immense recreation ground that also has great historic interest. The paths of La Salle and Joliet, remains of early French forts and missions, vestiges of Indian villages may be viewed by the student of the past. There are tennis courts, baseball diamonds, four golf courses, shelters, tables and benches for picnickers, bathing facilities, camping sites, and yet the original character of the tracts has been disturbed as little as possible. During a recent year more than seven and one-half million persons visited the Forest Preserves.

Street cars and railway trains make all of the Preserves easy of access, and good automobile roads lead to and around the tracts. (See map on page 46.)

The Indiana Dunes

The Indiana Dunes are a picturesque range of sand hills stretching along the southern shore of Lake Michigan from Gary to Michigan City, Ind., a distance of some 25 miles. The Dunes extend back from the water approximately one and one-half miles, and their greatest height is 192 feet.



Famous Statues in Chicago



CHICAGO

The VACATION CITY

The region is noted among nature lovers for the wild and changeful beauty of its fixed and moving dunes of pure white sand, its blowouts, streams, lakelets and marshes, its enchanting woodland trails, its forests, and the great variety of its lovely wild flowers. Upon the authority of Professor Cowles, of the University of Chicago, "There are few places on our continent where so many species of plants are found in so small a compass." Moreover, about 300 varieties of birds regularly visit the Dunes region. The long stretches of smooth sand afford ideal bathing beaches.

For an initial visit, Wilson Station, 39 miles from Chicago, is perhaps the best stopping point, because the adjacent region displays most of the characteristic features of the Dunes. Take through South Shore Line Electric trains from Randolph, Van Buren, or 12th Street stations. (See map on page 46.)

Amusement Parks

White City is a noted amusement park with a picturesque group of white buildings crowned by spires, towers, cupolas, and minarets. Its attractions include coasters, scenic railways, chute-the-chutes, fun houses, Ferris wheel, skating rinks, shooting galleries, dance pavilion, bandstand, restaurant, theatre, and many other features. The park is at 63d Street and South Park Avenue, and may be reached by Illinois Central Electric suburban trains to 63d Street, thence surface cars on 63d Street; or by Jackson Park elevated trains, or by various surface car lines.

Riverview Park contains 142 acres along the north branch of the Chicago River, and includes attractive groves for picnics, cafes and restaurants, and has innumerable amusement features. Among the latter are 40 miles of racing coasters, chute-the-chutes, merry-go-rounds, giant swings, miniature railways, and other riding devices; an athletic field; fun houses; skating rinks; dance pavilions, and band concerts.

Riverview Park is at Clybourn, Western, and Belmont Avenues, and may be reached by Riverview-Larrabee car in Dearborn Street, or Clybourn Avenue car in Wells Street.

Chicago Water System

Chicago uses an enormous quantity of water daily—an average of about 916,000,000 gallons, or more than 369 billions annually. Fourteen pumping stations, 65 miles of tunnels, and some 3,400 miles of pipe make up part of the distribution system. The water is taken from the lake by six intake structures, or cribs, situated from three to four miles from shore, whence they may be plainly seen. Every precaution is taken to keep the water pure; samples from each pumping station are tested daily, and bacteria are destroyed with chlorine.

The Sanitary District—Drainage Canal

The Drainage Canal is one of the engineering wonders of Chicago, in fact, of the world. It cuts through a low divide, forming a watershed between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, and connects the Chicago River with the Des Plaines River, reversing the flow of the former, whose waters would naturally enter Lake Michigan. Through this stupendous, reconstructed waterway, flowing 10,000 cubic feet of water a second, the sewage of Chicago is rendered harmless, and diverted into the Mississippi River. The Canal System is 39 miles long, averaging 164 feet wide and 24 feet deep. It serves a triple purpose: a drainage channel, a ship canal, and a generator of hydro-electric power.

Important Dates in the History of Chicago

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|---|---|
| 1673—Louis Joliet and Father Marquette, returning from the South, pushed their canoes through the Chicago River to Lake Michigan. | 1812—Fort Dearborn burned by Indians; 57 persons massacred. |
| 1674-75—Father Marquette passed a winter of illness in a cabin located near present Robey Street and the south branch of the Chicago River. | 1816—Fort Dearborn rebuilt. |
| 1803—Fort Dearborn established at present corner of Michigan Boulevard and River Street. | 1833—Chicago incorporated as a town with a population of 53 families. |
| | 1834—First drawbridge across Chicago River. |



A Vista at The Dunes. In a Cook County Forest Preserve

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|---|---|
| 1848—First passenger train in operation. Completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. | 1860—Lincoln nominated as candidate for the presidency. |
| 1851—Illinois Central R. R. incorporated. | 1871—The Great Chicago Fire. Loss, \$280,000,000. Three hundred persons killed. |
| 1852—First railroad enters Chicago from the East over Illinois Central R. R. tracks. | 1880—First electric lighting in Chicago. |
| 1856—Illinois Central R. R. commenced operation between Chicago and Cairo, Ill. | 1886—The Haymarket Riots. |
| 1857—A fire destroyed 23 persons and \$500,000 worth of property. | 1893—World's Columbian Exposition. |

The Site of Fort Dearborn—The site of Fort Dearborn, the first permanent settlement of white men in what is now Chicago, is at present occupied by the London Guarantee and Accident Building, at Michigan Boulevard and Wacker Drive. In the wall of the building is a tablet marking the spot where the stockade stood.

Chicago's Universities

The University of Chicago—Youngest of great American universities, the University of Chicago has more than forty handsome Gothic buildings, of dark limestone, covering nearly 100 acres along the beautiful Midway Plaisance, and an annual enrollment of more than 14,000 men and women students. The modern institution, incorporated in 1890 by the American Baptist Education Society, was made possible through the munificent gifts of Mr. John D. Rockefeller. An era of further expansion is now in progress which will comprise imposing new structures of collegiate Gothic architecture on both sides of the Midway. Among the new buildings worthy of a visit are the Chapel, Billings Memorial Hospital, the Hekart Laboratory and the Social Science building.

There are four divisions of the University's organization: the Schools and Colleges; University Extension; the University Libraries, Laboratories, and Museums; and the University Press. The University year is divided into four quarters, and classes are prac-



rically continuous except during September; students are admitted at the beginning of each quarter. Dormitories, residence halls, cafeteria-style and a-la-carte restaurants are maintained for students.

Even the briefest visit to the University of Chicago should include a walk about the quadrangle and courts to obtain the architectural effect of the groups of Gothic edifices; and the interiors of Harper Memorial Library, Hutchinson Hall, the Law Building, the Reynolds Club, and Ida Noyes Hall should be seen. An information office is maintained in the University of Chicago Press Building, 58th Street and Ellis Avenue, where guides will be furnished without charge. Take Illinois Central Electric trains from Randolph or Van Buren Street to 57th Street.

Northwestern University (Methodist Episcopal) has a charming situation in a grove of oaks on the shore of Lake Michigan, 14 miles north of Chicago, in Evanston. The University was opened in 1855, and now has an annual enrollment exceeding 11,500. There are 15 academic buildings on the Evanston campus, which has an area of 75 acres, and some 25 residence houses and dormitories in the vicinity. Among the principal buildings are: University Hall, Dearborn Observatory, Swift Hall of Engineering, Orrington Lunt Library, Harris Hall, and Patten Gymnasium.

Take Evanston elevated trains, or C. & N. W. Ry., to Davis Street, Evanston, and walk east.

In addition to the main group, Northwestern maintains, in Chicago, a Medical School, at 24th and Dearborn Streets, and on McKinlock Campus on Chicago Avenue, east of Michigan Avenue, are the new buildings housing the Law School, Dental School, and Schools of Commerce and Journalism. Passavant Hospital is practically a part of McKinlock Campus and provides excellent opportunities to medical students of the school for attendance at clinics.

Loyola University, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, at Sheridan Road and Loyola Avenue, with a campus comprising 25 acres, has a beautiful setting on the shores of Lake Michigan.

St. Ignatius College, which in 1909 became College of Arts and Sciences of Loyola University, was erected in 1869, and on June 30, 1870, it was granted a charter by the State of Illinois to confer the usual degrees in the various faculties of a university.

The buildings, which are erected in the Mission style on high terraces, command extensive views of the lake and surrounding country. The University now has under way a large expansion program, the latest additions being the Alumni Gymnasium, constructed at a cost of half a million dollars, and the beautiful new Elizabeth M. Cudahy Memorial Library. In addition to the Departments of Arts and Sciences, located on the campus, Loyola maintains a Medical School, at 706 South Lincoln Street, and Schools of Commerce, Law, and Sociology, at 28 North Franklin Street. The University has an annual enrollment of 6,000 students.

De Paul University—Established as St. Vincent's College in 1898 and incorporated as De Paul University in 1907, this institution has shown most remarkable development in the twenty-seven years of its existence.

A total of more than 6,000 students were enrolled during this past year in the Schools of Liberal Arts, Law, Commerce and Music, in the School of Shorthand, the Academy and Loop High School. Evening as well as day courses are given.

Beautiful stone buildings of romanesque design grace the North Side Campus at Webster and Sheffield avenues. The new Loop building, 17 stories high, at 64 East Lake Street, houses the Schools of Law and Commerce.

The Port of Chicago

Chicago is the greatest inland port on earth, with some 55 miles of private docks along the Chicago and Calumet Rivers. During a recent year over 10,000 vessels arrived and cleared the harbors of the Chicago District, carrying more than 29,000,000 tons.



Group of Excursion Steamers

The principal commodities are grain, lumber, iron ore, coal, limestone, and salt. Of Chicago's two rivers, the Calumet has been found to be better suited for large vessels and heavy traffic, but the Chicago River, with its many bridges, bascule, lift, and swing, retains its picturesque character, and great ships may frequently be seen threading its tortuous course.

Two vast projects are under way for further increasing the importance of Chicago as a port: The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway, which will permit vessels from the Atlantic to enter her harbors; and the Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway, which will connect the city with the Gulf of Mexico.

South Chicago—The Steel Mills

South Chicago is the center of the Calumet industrial region, where huge steel and iron mills, and related manufacturing plants, are situated. The vast scale upon which these industries are operated is indicated by the fact that 90 per cent of Chicago's water-borne commerce enters and departs from the Calumet River. The largest plant in the region is that of the Illinois Steel Company, which employs about 12,000 men of 32 nationalities. Other important plants are at Grand Crossing, Indiana Harbor, and Gary. To reach South Chicago, take Illinois Central Electric trains.

The Great Mail Order Houses

Chicago is the birthplace of the mail order business, and it now has over 100 firms engaged in this form of commercial activity. Perhaps the most noted of them are Sears, Roebuck and Co., and Montgomery Ward and Co. The former is located at Homan Avenue and Arthington Street and may be reached from the Loop on Madison, Van Buren or Harrison street cars to Kedzie Avenue, transferring south to Arthington Street.



CHICAGO

The VACATION CITY

Montgomery Ward and Co. is at Chicago Avenue and Larrabee Street; take Northwestern elevated trains to Chicago Avenue station, or various surface cars from the Loop. Visitors are admitted to both establishments on week days, except Saturdays.

Chicago, The World's Greatest Railroad and Airway Center

Twenty-three trunk lines and 15 terminal railroads operate into Chicago; and, in addition, there are five electric interurban railroads. Forty per cent of the railroad mileage in the United States radiates from Chicago, and 33 per cent of the belt-line mileage encircles it.

Chicago has more than 2,050 passenger trains daily in and out of six terminals, approximately three every two minutes, and these trains carry some 138,700,000 persons annually. More than 206 freight yards receive and dispatch annually some 12,702,000 freight cars. Three thousand through package cars, for 2,000 destinations in 48 states, leave Chicago daily; the Illinois Central specializes in this convenient through package service. Chicago's railroad supremacy is a factor of utmost importance in its growth and prosperity.

One railroad that few visitors or citizens ever see is the underground railroad of the Chicago Tunnel Co., which has 61 miles of tracks, 3,000 cars and 132 electric locomotives transporting freight between shipping centers and business establishments in the down-town area far beneath the busy streets. The tunnels are six feet wide and about seven and one-half feet high.

Chicago is also the great center for the manufacture of sleeping cars. The plant of the Pullman Co., at Pullman, a suburb of Chicago, covers 400 acres, contains 100 miles of railroad track, and has a normal capacity for turning out 75 freight and six passenger cars daily. Reached by Illinois Central Electric trains to Pullman Station.

Chicago's Municipal Airport at 63d Street and Cicero Avenue is one of the nation's finest airports and the greatest scene of Aeronautical activity in the United States. The facilities include, a runway system of over two miles in length, numerous hangars and powerful beacons, some of which are 500,000,000 candle power. Air mail, express and passenger planes arrive and depart daily to every section of the United States. There are seventeen other airports in the Chicago district.

Cruises Long and Short, from Chicago, on the Great Lakes

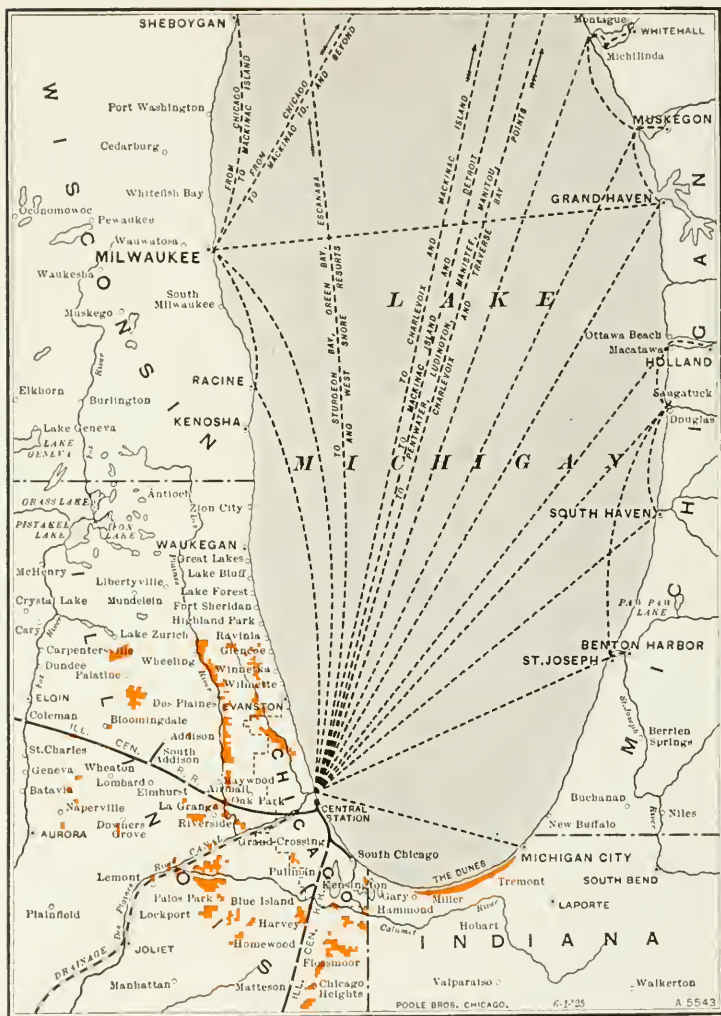
During the warm days of summer, what vacation idea is more attractive than that which includes the cool breezes of the open lake, the vast sweep of curling blue and green water, and the soothing swish of the waves? A combination trip, via Illinois Central, to Chicago, and any of the excellent steamship lines plying from that port will furnish all the requirements of an ideal hot-weather vacation. The steamships sailing from Chicago are fast, modern vessels, luxuriously furnished and equipped with numerous facilities for wholesome diversion.

Practically all of the well-known resorts upon the shores of Lake Michigan may be reached by steamer. On that lake alone a wide variety of trips may be made—from comparatively short ones, including Benton Harbor, South Haven, Milwaukee, Michigan City, and Holland, to cruises reaching Mackinac Island, just beyond the northern straits. Cruises are frequently operated beyond the Straits of Mackinac to the resorts on Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, and Lake Erie. The map on page 46 shows steamship routes to Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin resorts.

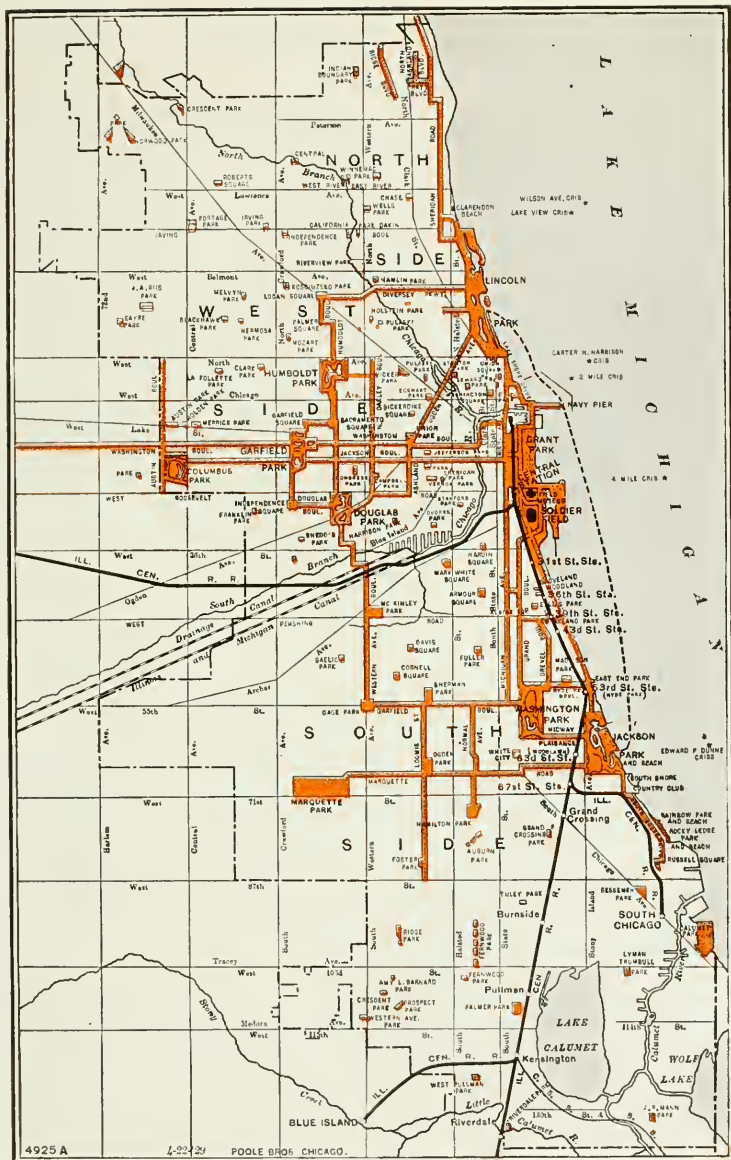
Excursion steamers also ply frequently during the summer between the Navy Pier and Jackson and Lincoln Parks, affording views of the yacht clubs, life-saving station, bathing beaches, and skyline.

Sailing dates, fares, and reservations may be had from Illinois Central representatives, or from the representatives of the steamship companies.

ILLINOIS



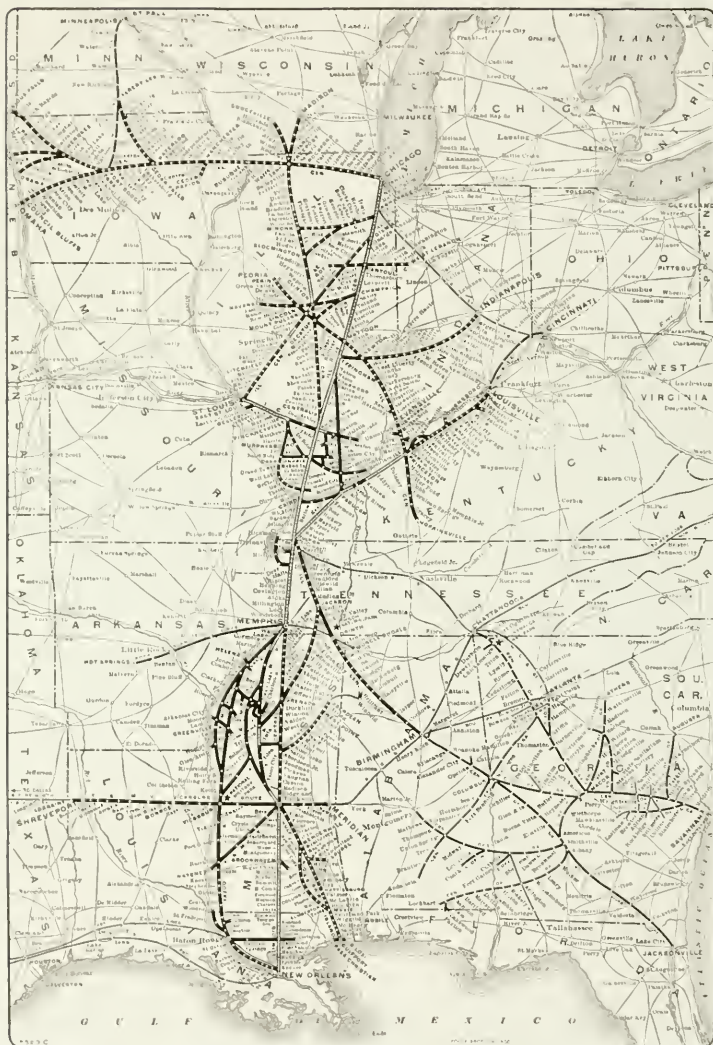
Map of Chicago and Environs, Showing Various Lake Trips from Chicago to the Resort Regions on the Shores of Lake Michigan; also in Red, the Famous Sand Dunes of Indiana and the Many Tracts of the Cook County Forest Preserve



Map of Chicago, Showing the Principal Parks and Boulevard Systems



MAP OF
ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM



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MILWAUKEE, WIS.—1312 Majestic Building, Phone Marquette 7026-7027.....	J. L. REILLY, Traveling Passenger Agent
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Chicago, Ill.

A. C. LINTON, General Passenger Agent
New Orleans, La.

J. V. LANIGAN, Passenger Traffic Manager
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INSERT CHICAGO FOR THE TOURIST 6-15 30 PRINTED IN U.S.A.

5-10-1911
Type



